

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS
S. ____ Omnibus Public Lands Management Act

Title I—Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System

Subtitle A: Wild Monongahela Wilderness

Sec. 1001-1004

H.R. 5151 Wild Monongahela Act: A National Legacy for West Virginia's Special Places (Rep. Rahall, D-WV) (S. 2851; Sen. Byrd, D-WV)

Cost: \$1.4 million 2009-2013

H.R. 5151 designates an additional 37,771 acres of land in Monongahela National Forest as wilderness. Creates three new wilderness areas, and expands three existing areas. This national forest already has over 78,000 under this more restrictive wilderness area designation. Also contains a boundary confirmation and recreation trail plan.

Subtitle B: Virginia Ridge and Valley Wilderness

Sec. 1101-1107

S. 570 Virginia Ridge and Valley Act of 2008 (Sen. Warner, R-VA) (H.R. 1011; Rep. Boucher, D-VA)

Cost: \$3 million (2009-2013)

S. 570 designates 53,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest as wilderness and prohibits timber harvesting and mineral extraction. The forest already has 11 wilderness areas totaling 57,000 acres. According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO): “The Virginia Ridge and Valley Act of 2008 would designate nearly 40,000 additional acres of wilderness and more than 10,000 acres as National Scenic Areas. Specifically, the bill designates six new wilderness areas, additions to six existing wilderness areas, a wilderness study area, a potential wilderness area, and two National Scenic Areas, and directs the Forest Service to develop trail plans.” Of the \$3 million, \$2 million would be used by the agency for planning, marking the newly designated areas, developing trails, and preparing legal descriptions and maps. The remaining \$1 million would be spent over the next five years to administer the new areas.

Subtitle C: Mt. Hood Wilderness, Oregon

Sec. 1201-1207

S. 647 Lewis and Clark Mount Hood Wilderness Act of 2007 (Sen. Wyden, D-OR) (H.R. 6290; Rep. Blumenauer, D-OR)

Cost: \$11 million (through 2012)

S. 647 is a particularly large designation. According to the committee, the bill “would designate approximately 124,240 acres of wilderness, a National Recreation Area

composed of approximately 34,550 acres, and approximately 81 miles of rivers as wild, scenic and recreational components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The bill also authorizes three land exchanges and includes other provisions.” The system already has 130,000 of existing wilderness. According to the committee, the bill is necessary because of increased visitation to the forest and the “pressures of local growth.” Specifically creates three new wilderness areas and expands five others. The Forest Service is authorized to purchase additional private lands.

Subtitle D: Copper Salmon Wilderness, Oregon

Sec. 1301-1303

S. 2034 Copper Salmon Wilderness Area, OR (Sen. Wyden, D-OR) (H.R. 3513; Rep. DeFazio, D-OR)

Cost: Discretionary costs estimated as “less than a million”

S. 2034 designates 13,700 acres of land in the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon as the Copper Salmon Wilderness, and certain segments of the north and south forks of the Elk River in Oregon as wild or scenic rivers.

Subtitle E: Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, OR

Sec. 1401-1406

S. 2379 Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Voluntary and Equitable Grazing Conflict Resolution Act, OR (Sen. Smith, R-OR)

Cost: According to CBO, there is no significant effect on spending

According to CBO, “S. 2379 would create a program to reduce grazing within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon. In addition, the bill also would establish the Soda Mountain Wilderness on about 24,000 acres of land within the monument and authorize two land exchanges with nearby landowners.”

Subtitle F: Owyhee Public Land Management

Sec. 1501-1508

S. 2833 Owyhee Public Land Management Act of 2008 (Sen. Crapo, R-ID)

Cost: \$5 million in direct spending through 2013

According to the committee: “The purposes of S. 2833 are to establish the Owyhee Science Review and Conservation Center to provide information for improved rangeland management; to designate approximately 517,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management lands in Owyhee County, Idaho, as wilderness; to release approximately 198,000 acres of lands currently administered as wilderness study areas for multiple use management; and to designate approximately 316 miles of rivers in Owyhee County as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.” The Center is essentially an earmark for the University of Idaho, and its purpose is generally vague (other than facilitate natural resource management research). According to the Committee, “the purpose is to allow

the Bureau of Land Management, in coordination with other Tribal, State, and local governmental entities, and in consultation with the University of Idaho, federal grazing permittees, and the public, to conduct research and analysis to allow for improved rangeland management in Owyhee County.”

Subtitle G: Sabinoso Wilderness, New Mexico

Sec. 1601-1602

H.R. 2632 Sabinoso Wilderness Act of 2008 (Rep. Udall T, D-NM)

Cost: No significant effect on the federal budget

H.R. 2632 designates over 16,000 acres of land in New Mexico as wilderness. The acreage to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System is currently administered by Bureau of Land Management as a wilderness study area; no additional resources would be required to manage the land as a result of the final designation as wilderness. CBO states, “We expect that any costs to revise maps and signs to reflect the new designation would be minimal because most such revisions would take place in conjunction with scheduled reprinting and routine maintenance.”

Subtitle H: Picture Rocks National Lakeshore Wilderness, Michigan

Sec. 1651-1654

S. 3017 Beaver Basin Wilderness Act (Sen. Levin, D-MI)

Cost: No significant effect on discretionary spending

S. 3017 designates as wilderness nearly 12,000 acres of land and water within the Pictured Rocks National Seashore in Michigan. The area to be designated is currently managed by the National Park Service (NPS) as wilderness, and enacting the bill would not change how the area is administered or used. CBO states “We expect that any one-time costs to revise NPS brochures, maps, or signs would be minimal because most such revisions would take place in conjunction with scheduled reprinting and routine maintenance.”

Subtitle I: Oregon Badlands Wilderness

Sec. 1701-1705

S. 3088 Oregon Badlands Wilderness Act of 2008 (Sen. Wyden, D-OR)

Cost: No significant effect on federal spending

S. 3088 establishes the Oregon Badlands Wilderness on nearly 30,000 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and authorizes two land exchanges with nearby landowners. Most of the acreage to be designated as wilderness under the bill is already managed by BLM to protect wilderness values, and the property generates no significant proprietary receipts. CBO states, “We also estimate that the federal share of administrative costs—if any—related to the two exchanges would be minimal, as would any differences in the value of properties to be exchanged.” Specifically, the bill

notes that property owners in the areas should be allowed “reasonable use and enjoyment” of their land.

Subtitle J: Spring Basin Wilderness, Oregon

Sec. 1751–1755

S. 3089 Spring Basin Wilderness Act of 2008 (Sen. Wyden, D-OR)

Cost: No significant effect on federal spending

S. 3089 establishes the Spring Basin Wilderness on about 6,400 acres of land in Oregon managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The bill also authorizes four land exchanges with nearby landowners. CBO states, “Most of the acreage to be designated under the bill is already managed by BLM to protect wilderness values, and the property generates no significant proprietary receipts. We also estimate that the federal share of administrative costs—if any—related to the four exchanges would be minimal, as would any differences in the value of properties to be exchanged.”

Subtitle K: Eastern Sierra and North San Gabriel Wilderness, California

Sec. 1801–1808

S. 3069 Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act (Sen. Boxer, D-CA) (H.R. 6156; Rep. McKeon, R-CA)

Cost: \$6 million over five years

S. 3069 is a massive federal jurisdiction grab. It expands four existing wilderness areas by 172,592 acres, creates four new wilderness areas taking in an additional 301,214 acres, creates a new 30,000 acre national forest, authorizes three new wild and scenic river designations, and finally, creates a new national recreation area.

Subtitle L: Riverside County Wilderness, California

Sections 1851–1853

H.R. 3682 California Desert and Mountain Heritage Act of 2008 (Rep. Bono Mack, R-CA) (S. 2109; Sen. Boxer, D-CA)

Cost: No significant effect on the federal budget

H.R. 3682 designates about 190,000 acres of land in southern California as wilderness or potential wilderness. The act also designates over 30 miles of rivers or creeks in the area as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. CBO states, “We expect that any costs to revise brochures, maps, and signs to reflect the new designations would be minimal because most such revisions would take place in conjunction with scheduled reprinting and routine maintenance. Finally, we estimate that enacting the legislation would have no effect on Forest Service or DOI receipts.”

Subtitle M: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park Wilderness, California

Sec. 1901–1904**H.R. 3022 Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness Act of 2008 (Rep. Costa, D-CA) (S. 1774; Sen. Boxer, D-CA)**

Cost: No significant effect on the federal budget

H.R. 3022 designates nearly 115,000 acres within the Sequoia National Park and the Kings Canyon National Park in California as either wilderness or proposed wilderness. Additionally, the bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture, through the U.S. Forest Service, to preserve and protect the land from any future development or mechanized vehicle use. CBO states, “We expect that any costs to revise NPS brochures, maps, and signs to reflect the new designations would be minimal because most such revisions would take place in conjunction with scheduled reprinting and routine maintenance.”

Subtitle N: Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness, Colorado

Sec. 1951-1956**S. 1380 Rocky Mountain National Park Wilderness and Indian Peaks Wilderness Expansion Act (Sen. Salazar, D-CO) (H.R. 2334; Rep. Udall M, D-CO)**

Cost: No significant impact

S. 1380 designates nearly 250,000 acres of lands within the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado as wilderness and would adjust the boundaries of other federal holdings within the Arapaho National Forest by about 4,000 acres. Nearly all of the land is already managed in accordance with wilderness provisions as a result of an executive order issued by President Nixon.

Subtitle O: Washington County, Utah

Sec. 1972**S. 2834 – Washington County Growth and Conservation Act of 2008**

Cost: no score available

Designates the following additions as wilderness to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the state of Utah as:

- Beartrap Canyon Wilderness – 40 acres
- Blackridge Wilderness – 13,015
- Canaan Mountain Wilderness – 44,531
- Cottonwood Canyon Wilderness – 11,712
- Cottonwood Forest Wilderness – 2,643
- Cougar Canyon Wilderness – 10,409
- Deep Creek Wilderness – 3,284
- Deep Creek North Wilderness – 4,262
- Doc’s Pass Wilderness – 17,294
- Goose Creek Wilderness – 98
- Laverkin Creek Wilderness – 445
- Red Butte Wilderness – 1,537

Red Mountain Wilderness – 18,729
Slaughter Creek Wilderness – 3,901
Taylor Creek Wilderness – 32

TOTAL Wilderness Additions: 256,338 Acres
TOTAL New Conservation Areas: 112,808 Acres

The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize structures and facilities for wildlife water development projects if it enhances wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable and more naturally distributed wildlife populations (no mention of authorizations).

Jurisdiction over the Watchman Wilderness on the Northeast Washington County Wilderness Map is transferred to the National Park Service to be included in Zion National Park (no acreage specified).

Sec. 1973
Zion National Park Wilderness

Designates 124,406 acres located in Washington and Iron Counties, Utah and managed by the National Park Service as “Zion Wilderness” and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 1974
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area

Establishes the Red Cliffs National Conservation Area consisting of 44,725 acres.

Withdrawn from Red Cliffs National Conservation Area are rights to mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

Sec. 1975
Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area

Establishes 68,083 acres as the Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area

Withdrawn from Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area are rights to mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

Sec. 1976
Zion National Park Wild and Scenic River Designation:

Taylor Creek – 4.5 miles
North Fork of Taylor Creek (segment) – not specified
Middle Fork of Taylor Creek (segment) – not specified
South Fork of Taylor Creek (segment) – not specified
Timber Creek and Tributaries – 3.1 miles
Laverkin Creek – 16.1 miles

Willis Creek – 1.9 miles
Beartrap Canyon – 2.3 miles
Hop Valley Creek – 3.3 miles
Current Creek – 1.4 miles
Cane Creek - 0.6 miles
Smith Creek – 1.3 miles
North Creek Left and Right Forks – not specified
Wildcat Canyon (Blue Creek) – not specified
Little Creek – not specified
Russell Gulch – not specified
Grapevine Wash – 2.6 miles
Pine Spring Wash – 4.6 miles
Wolf Springs Wash – 1.4 miles
Kolob Creek – 5.9 miles
Oak Creek – 1 mile
Goose Creek – 4.6 miles
Deep Creek – 5.3 miles
North Fork of the Virgin River – 10.8 miles
North Fork of the Virgin River – 8 miles
Imlay Canyon – not specified
Orderville Canyon – not specified
Mystery Canyon – not specified
Echo Canyon – not specified
Behunin Canyon – not specified
Heaps Canyon – not specified
Birch Creek – not specified
(GG) Oak Creek – not specified
(HH) Oak Creek – 1 mile
Clear Creek – 6.4 miles
(JJ) Pine Creek – 2 miles
(KK) Pine Creek – 3 miles
East Fork of the Virgin River – 8 miles
Shunes Creek – 3 miles

TOTAL: 102.1 Miles

Sec. 1977

Washington County Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management Plan

Purpose: to provide a network of marked roads and trails with signs and maps to (1) promote public safety and awareness; (2) enhance recreation and general access opportunities; (3) reduce growing conflicts arising from interactions between motorized recreation and the resource values of public land; (4) to promote citizen-based opportunities for (a) the monitoring and stewardship of the trail; (b) trail system management; (5) to support law enforcement officials in promoting (a) compliance with

off-highway vehicle laws and regulations and (b) effective deterrents of abuses of public lands.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate a trail or system of trails for the use of off-highway vehicles known as “High Desert Off-Highway Vehicle Trail.”

Sec. 1978

Land Disposal and Acquisition

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell public land located within Washington County, Utah. Creates the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account” to purchase lands or interests in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Areas established in this section.

Sec. 1979

Management of Priority Biological Areas

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to (1) identify areas located in the Washington County, Utah, where biological conservation is a priority and (2) undertake activities to conserve and restore plant and animal species and natural communities within such areas.

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants or enter into agreements with state, tribal and local government entities to (1) conduct research, (2) develop scientific analyses and (3) carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the areas.

Sec. 1980

Public Purpose Conveyances

Directs the Secretary to convey the following parcels of public land:

- Temple Quarry – 122 acres (to the City of St. George, Utah, for open space and public recreation purposes)
- Hurricane City Sports Park – 41 acres (to the City of Hurricane, Utah, for public recreation and public administrative offices)
- Washington County School District – 70 acres (to Washington County Public School District for public education)
- Washington County Jail – 80 acres (to Washington County, Utah, for expansion of the Purgatory Correctional Facility)
- Hurricane Equestrian Park – 40 acres (to the City of Hurricane, Utah, for the use as a public equestrian park)

Sec. 1981

Conveyance of Dixie National Forest Land

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell or exchange the 66.07 acres of land at fair market value.

Sec. 1982**Transfer of Land into Trust for Shivwits Band of Paiute Indians 640 acres**

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust 640 acres for the benefit of the Tribe and to be considered part of the reservation of the tribe.

Title II – Bureau of Land Management Authorizations**Subtitle A: National Landscape Conservation System****Sec. 2001-2003****S. 1139 National Landscape Conservation System Act**

Cost: No significant impact on spending

This bill gives statutory authority to a system established under the Clinton Administration for Bureau of Land Management of lands with special protective designations (wilderness, monument, and scenic, etc). Meaning executive orders issued in the final days of the Clinton administration would now carry the force of law. Then Secretary Babbitt put the NLCS in place to unify and draw attention to preservation efforts. The system is opposed by private property groups. The NLCS is now subject to an Inspector General investigation, as recently disclosed internal documents now indicate the agency was acting illegally in concert with environmental special interests groups. This has important implications for energy exploration and federal land use management.

Subtitle B Prehistoric Trackways National Monument**Sec. 2101-2105****S. 275 Prehistoric Trackways National Monument Establishment Act**

Cost: less than \$500,000 over five years

S. 275 establishes the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument to protect the prehistoric trackways discovered in the Robledo Mountains outside Las Cruces. The trackways are series of fossilized footprints of amphibians, reptiles, and other animals predating the dinosaurs estimated to date back more than 280 million years. The site is located on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. This covers 5,280 acres. Specifically, the bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop a plan to manage and interpret that area and would authorize the use of cooperative agreements with other public agencies for these purposes. Finally, S. 275 would authorize the appropriation of whatever amounts are necessary to carry out the bill.

Subtitle C: Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area**Sec. 2201-2204****S. 260 Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area Act, NM**

Cost: Less than \$2.5 million over five years

S. 260 establishes a conservation area for an expansive cave system with large calcite formations that lie beneath current BLM areas. The designation would prohibit mineral extraction, off highway vehicle use, and other activities that could disturb the formation. Also encourages the agency to develop related interpretative and research activities.

Subtitle D: Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area

Sec. 2301

S. 262 Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act

Cost: No significant impact on federal spending

S. 262 renames the conservation area in honor of Morley Nelson, a foremost expert of birds of prey who died in 2005.

Subtitle E: Dominguez – Escalante National Conservation Area and Wilderness, CO

Sec. 2401–2408

S. 3065 Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area and Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Area Act

Cost: No CBO score available

S. 3065 designates over 210,000 acres as National Conservation Area. Also, designates over 66,000 acres as national wilderness area. No new mineral leasing is allowed in either area. The bill authorizes land purchases from willing sellers.

Subtitle F: Rio Puerco Watershed Management Program

Sec. 2501

S. 1940 Rio Puerco Watershed Management Program Reauthorization Act

Cost: \$3 million through 2013 (authorizes \$7.5 million over ten years)

S. 1940 extends current management program for an additional ten years and adds the EPA as a partner. The Rio Puerco is the largest tributary to the Rio Grande and a leading contributor to sediment in the Rio Grande

Subtitle G – Land Conveyances and Exchanges

Sec. 2601

S. 3603 Carson City Vital Community Act of 2008

Cost: No CBO score available

Over 2,200 acres of high elevation, forested land owned by Carson City will be transferred to the Forest Service for protection in the National Forest System. These lands are currently surrounded by Forest Service and state park lands.

1,000 acres of Forest Service land that border neighborhoods and commercial development – the ‘wildland urban interface’ – will be transferred to Carson City and permanently protected as open space. The 3,500-acre Silver Saddle and Carson River Area will be conveyed from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to Carson City. Nearly 20,000 acres of BLM land on the east side of Carson City will be withdrawn from land disposal and mineral laws to protect the area and ensure it remains open and accessible. Roughly 150 acres of isolated and difficult to manage BLM and Forest Service land would be available for auction. Proceeds from these sales would be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands and protect archaeological resources in Carson City. About 300 acres of Forest Service and BLM land near the Carson and Stewart Colonies would be conveyed to the Washoe Tribe, with nearly half of those acres available for development. Roughly 1,700 acres of scattered BLM parcels would be conveyed to Carson City for recreation and public purposes and open space. The city currently controls about a third of this land through Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases.

Sec. 2602

S.1377 Southern Nevada Limited Transition Area Act

Southern Nevada Limited Transition Area Act

Cost: No significant impact

S. 1377 directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey approximately 502 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the City of Henderson, Nevada, without consideration, to allow the city to sell or lease the land for economic development adjacent to the Henderson Executive Airport.” Takes 500 acres of BLM land near Las Vegas and conveys it to the City of Henderson. The land was slated for sale, and this short circuits that to ensure that development is compatible with nearby airport. Land is expected to bring \$150 million of which 85 percent of proceeds will go to BLM.

Sec. 2603

H.R. 1311 Nevada Cancer Institute Expansion Act

Cost: No significant impact

In the mid 1960’s 320 acres of BLM land was patented to the City of Las Vegas for recreational development (golf course). Eighty acres remains undeveloped and the City is now proposing to build a Nevada Cancer Institute (and related facility on the remaining parcel. However, the original enactment required the land to revert to BLM if it was to be use for other purposes. This Act temporarily reverts the land back to BLM who then is required to convey it back to the city.

Sec. 2604

S. 832 A bill to provide for the sale of approximately 25 acres of public land to the Turnabout Ranch, Escalante, Utah, at fair market value (Sen. Hatch, R-UT) (H.R. 3575; Rep. Matheson, D-UT)

Cost: No net effect on the federal budget and no significant impact

S. 832 authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to sell about 25 acres of land in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah. Proceeds from the sale would be deposited into the federal land disposal account and could be spent, without further appropriation, to acquire other land. As required by the bill, appraisal expenses and other costs associated with the sale would be paid by the prospective buyer, the Turnabout Ranch.

Sec. 2605

S. 900 Boy Scouts of America Land Transfer Act of 2008 (Sen. Hatch, R-UT) (H.R. 6097; Rep. Matheson, D-UT)

Cost: No significant impact

S. 900 authorizes the Utah National Parks Council of the Boy Scouts of America to exchange approximately 120 acres of land in the State of Utah acquired under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for approximately 120 acres of land owned by the Brian Head Resort. Current agreement does not allow for direct transfer.

Sec. 2606

H.R. 523 Douglas County, Washington, PUD Conveyance Act (Rep. Hastings, R-WA)

Cost: no significant impact on federal spending

H.R. 523 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey, at fair market value, 622 acres of federal land to the Douglas County Public Utility District No. 1. Any administrative costs of the conveyance would be borne by the PUD.

Sec. 2607

S. 2354 A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey 4 parcels of land from the Bureau of Land Management to the city of Twin Falls, Idaho (Sen. Crapo, R-ID) (H.R. 4184; Rep. Simpson, R-ID)

Cost: No significant effect on discretionary spending

S. 2354 directs the Bureau of Land Management to convey, without consideration, about 165 acres of federal land in Idaho to the city of Twin Falls. The city would pay all survey costs and other administrative expenses related to the conveyance. The federal land to be conveyed to the city does not yield any offsetting receipts and is not expected to do so in the future.

Sec. 2608

H.R. 816 Orchard Detention Basin Flood Control Act (Rep. Porter, R-NV) (S. 2898; Sen. Reid, D-NV)

Cost: No significant effect on the federal budget

H.R. 816 releases 70 acres of land currently designated as a wilderness study area in the Bureau of Land Management's Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area and allow them to

be used for other activities. An instant study area is a federal designation that protects environmentally sensitive areas by restricting development.

Sec. 2609

H.R. 838 To provide for the conveyance of the Bureau of Land Management parcels known as the White Acre and Gambel Oak properties and related real property to Park City, Utah, and for other purposes. (Rep. Bishop, R-UT) (S. 532; Sen. Hatch; R-UT)

Cost: No significant net impact on federal spending

H.R. 838 directs the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to dispose of four parcels of land near Park City, Utah. Under the legislation, two of the parcels would be conveyed to Park City, and two would be auctioned at fair market value. Any proceeds from the disposals would be deposited in BLM's account for federal land disposal and would be available without further appropriation to purchase other property in Utah. BLM would convey two of the identified parcels (totaling about 110 acres) at a nominal price.

Sec. 2610

H.R. 2246 A bill to provide for the release of any reversionary interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Reno, Nevada (Rep. Heller, R-NV) (S. 2443; Sen. Ensign, R-NV)

Cost: No effect on the federal budget

H.R. 2246 releases a reversionary interest held by the United States in certain lands located in Reno, Nevada. (Under a reversionary interest, ownership of land that has been disposed of by the federal government may revert to it in certain situations, such as abandonment of the property.) The United States does not currently own the property affected by the legislation and is unlikely to exercise its reversionary interest in the future. The property consists of several land parcels in Reno, Nevada, originally granted to the Union Pacific Railroad and later sold to the city.

Sec. 2611

H.R. 3490 Tuolumne Me-Wuk Land Transfer Act of 2008 (Rep. Radanovich, R-CA)

Cost: Would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2009-2013 period

H.R. 3490 transfers 66 acres of land, currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be held in trust for the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria in California. According to information from the tribe, those lands would be used primarily for a cultural center and for housing and agricultural needs. The bill also would extend the boundaries of the tribe's reservation to include the conveyed BLM lands and other tribal-owned lands, provided that BLM completes a survey of certain land and that other conditions specified in the bill are met.

Title III – Forest Service Authorizations

Subtitle A – Watershed Restoration and Enhancement

Sec. 3001

S. 232 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Agreements Act of 2007 (Sen. Wyden, D-OR)

Cost: No significant cost

S. 232 makes permanent the authorization for watershed restoration and enhancement agreements contained in section 323 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999. The authorization for watershed restoration was originally approved in 1998, and reapproved in 2001 and 2005.

Subtitle B: Wildland Firefighter Safety

Sec. 3101

S. 1152 Wildland Fire Safety and Transparency Act of 2007 (Sen. Cantwell, D-WA) (H.R. 4832; Rep. Udall, D-CO)

Cost: \$2 million over the 2008-2012 period

S. 1152 promotes wildland firefighter safety and facilitate agency and congressional oversight of the Federal agencies' wildland firefighter safety practices and policies. The Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General identified significant problems with oversight and administration of the Forest Service contracts and agreements for private crews and calls for more congressional oversight into wildland firefighter safety.

Subtitle C: Wyoming Range

Sec. 3201-3203

S. 2229 Wyoming Range Legacy Act of 2008 (Sen. Barrasso, R-WY)

Cost: No significant effect on the federal budget

S. 2229 withdraws about 1.2 million acres of federal land in Wyoming from programs to develop natural resources, particularly mineral resources. Under the bill, holders of valid mineral leases or mining claims could voluntarily relinquish their interests and potentially receive compensation from nonfederal entities for doing so. (The bill would prohibit the use of federal funds to purchase any relinquished interests.) According to BLM, S. 2229 takes 8.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 300 million barrels of oil out of production.

Subtitle D – Land Conveyances and Exchanges

Sec. 3301

S. 202 Coffman Cove Administrative Site Conveyance Act of 2007 (Sen. Murkowski, R-AK) (H.R. 831; Rep. Young, R-AK)

Cost: No net effect

S. 202 provides for the conveyance of approximately 12 acres of Forest Service land to the city of Coffman Cove, Alaska. Coffman Cove is a small town with 200 residents. The 12 acre forest sits in the middle of town, making it inefficient for the Forest Service to run, and difficult for the future development and design of the city's downtown.

Sec. 3302

S. 2124 Montana Cemetery Act of 2007 (Sen. Baucus, D-MT) (H.R. 3702; Rep. Rehberg, R-MT)

Cost: Less than 50,000 in 2009

S. 2124 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey approximately 10 acres of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest to Jefferson County, Montana, for continued use as a cemetery. The town of Beaverhead was abandoned in the 1890's after the price of silver collapsed. The cemetery is still visited by local homesteaders that worked the mines of the area and sightseers.

Sec. 3303

S. 216 Pecos National Historical Park Land Exchange Act of 2007, NM (Sen. Bingaman D-NM)

Cost: Less than \$200,000

S. 216 provides for a land exchange among the Pecos National Historical Park, the Santa Fe National Forest, and a private landowner in New Mexico. The land exchange focuses on a Civil War battle ground that of which half is privately owned, reducing public access and preservation of resources. The bill calls for an equal value exchange in which the National Park Service would acquire the private land, and the private owner would acquire land from an adjacent National Forest. Because of the multi-agency nature of the exchange, there is no existing administrative authority for the exchange.

Sec. 3304

S. 1939 Santa Fe National Forest Title Claim Resolution Act (Sen. Bingaman, D-NM)

Cost: No significant cost

S. 1939 resolves a land title dispute between Ramona and Boyd Lawson and the Santa Fe National Forest Service in which the "claimants" and the National Forest Service negotiated a compromise giving the Lawsons 6.2 acres of National Forest. The Interior Board of Land Appeals ruled in 2003 that the Bureau of Land Management needed to correct a homestead patent that was created in 1888 for the "claimants" grandfather because it left out cabins and other structures of his land.

Sec. 3305

H.R. 1285 Snoqualmie Pass Land Conveyance Act (Rep. Hastings, R-WA) (S. 2601; Sen. Cantwell, D-WA)

Cost: No significant cost

H.R. 1285 provides for the conveyance of a parcel of National Forest System land on Snoqualmie Pass in Kittitas County, Washington, to facilitate the construction of a new fire and rescue station. The parcel is currently vacant and is informally used as a public parking lot. The land would improve response time but the Fire District does not have the funds to pay fair market value.

Sec. 3306

H.R. 356 To remove certain restrictions on the Mammoth Community Water District's ability to use certain property acquired by that District from the United States (Rep. McKeon, R-CA)

Cost: No Significant Cost

H.R. 356 removes restrictions on the Mammoth Community Water District's ability to use property acquired by the District from the United States. The Mammoth Community Water district acquired 36.25 acres of land in 1987 from Public Law 90-171 which designated that the land be used specifically for wastewater treatment facilities. The district has upgraded its wastewater treatment facilities and does not need all of the land for that purpose. The district indicates that it would like to a portion of land for other public purposes.

Sec. 3307

H.R. 3473 Bountiful City Land Consolidation Act (Rep. Bishop, R-UT)

Cost: No significant effect on discretionary spending

H.R. 3473 authorizes the Forest Service to exchange up to 220 acres of federal land in Utah for about 1,680 acres owned by the city of Bountiful. Under H.R. 3473, the Forest Service exchanges land located in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest for lands of equal value owned by the city. If the agency does not need all of the 220 acres for the exchange, it is authorized to sell the remainder.

Sec. 3308

S. 1802 Idaho Wilderness Boundary Modification Act of 2007 (Sen. Craig, R-ID)

Cost: No net cost

Resolves dispute with a private ranch by adjusting the boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho to include and exclude specified lands. Each parcel is approximately 10.2 acres in size.

Sec. 3309

Sandia Pueblo Land Exchange Technical Amendment, NM (Sen. Bingaman)

Cost: No score available (No bill introduced)

Makes technical amendments to a 2003 land transfer between the U.S. Forest Service and the Sandia Pueblo near Albuquerque, NM

Sec. 3401–3404

H.R. 903 Colorado Northern Front Range Mountain Backdrop Protection Study Act (Rep. Udall M, D-CO) (S. 2508; Sen. Salazar K, D-CO)

Cost: \$1 million

H.R. 903 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study of options to preserve the open-space characteristics of certain lands in and adjacent to the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in Colorado.

Title IV Forest Landscape Restoration

Sec. 4001-4004

S. 2593 Forest Landscape Restoration Act of 2008 (Sen. Bingaman, D-NM) (H.R. 5263; Grijalva, D-AZ)

Cost: \$188 million between 2009-2013 and \$250 million in the years after

S. 2593 establishes a program at the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to select, fund, and carry out landscape-scale restoration projects on National Forests and other land.

Title V—Rivers and Trails

Subtitle A—Additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Sec. 5001

S. 86 Fossil Creek Wild and Scenic River Act of 2007 (Sen. McCain, R-AZ) (H.R. 199; Rep. Renzi, R-AZ)

Cost: \$1 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill designates approximately 17 miles of Fossil Creek, located in the State of Arizona, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Sec. 5002

S. 1281 Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Legacy Act of 2008 (Sen. Thomas, R-WY)

Cost: \$2 million over the next 5 years

This bill designates approximately 388 miles of the Snake River headwaters and its tributaries in Wyoming as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers.

Sec. 5003

S. 868 A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Sen. Kennedy, D-MA) (H.R. 415; Rep. Frank, D-MA)

Cost: \$150,000 per year

This bill designates four segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

This portion of the Taunton River has been authorized by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for the construction and operation of a new liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility. If the river is designated as Wild and Scenic, the LNG facility will be blocked from being built.

Subtitle B—Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies

Sec. 5101

S. 2093 Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2007 (Sen. Leahy, D-VT) (H.R. 3667; Rep. Welch, D-VT)

Cost: \$300,000 over the next 3 years

This study will determine the feasibility of adding two rivers to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

Subtitle C—Additions to the National Trails System

Sec. 5201

S. 1304 Arizona National Scenic Trail Act (Sen. McCain, R-AZ) (H.R. 2297; Rep. Giffords, D-AZ)

Cost: \$1 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill designates 807 miles of trail in Arizona from the U.S.-Mexico international border to the Arizona-Utah border as a scenic trail in the National Trails System. The intended use of the proposed non-motorized trail is for hiking, equestrian use, and mountain biking. An intergovernmental agreement approved the trail in 1993, and the trail is made up of 43 segments ranging from 11 to 35 miles in length. Some of the stretches are still motorized.

Sec. 5202

H.R. 1528 New England National Scenic Trail Act (Rep. Olver, D-MA) (S. 923; Sen. Kerry, D-MA)

Cost: \$2 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill designates the New England National Scenic Trail. The New England National Scenic Trail would be a 220 mile trail that would incorporate most of the 190 mile Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett (MMM) that is already in existence.

Sec. 5203

S. 268 Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail Designation Act (Sen. Cantwell, D-WA) (H.R. 450; Rep. Hastings, R-WA)

Cost: \$12 million over the 2007-2011 period and \$500,000 each year thereafter

This bill establishes the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail, a trail from Missoula, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean, to provide for the public appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment of the nationally significant natural and cultural features of the Ice Age Floods. The trail would be established as an auto route primarily along existing highways and other public lands in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The new trail would not become a unit of the National Park System but would instead be managed in partnership with state officials and other public and private entities.

Sec. 5204

S. 686 Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail Designation Act (Sen. Lieberman, ID-CT) (H.R. 1286; Rep. Hinchey, D-NY)

Cost: \$2 million 2008-2012 and \$350,000 annually beginning in 2010

This bill designates the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route as a National Historic Trail. The trail would consist of a 600-mile route extending from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia. The route would emulate the route taken by George Washington and Count Rochambeau during the Revolutionary war.

Sec. 5205

S. 2943- Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail Act (Sen. Cantwell, D-WA)

Cost: \$3 million over the 2009-2013 period. Additional funding of millions of dollars may be required after 2013 to purchase rights of ways and access easements

The bill designates the 1,200 mile trail from Montana to Washington as a scenic trail and allows land acquisition from willing sellers.

Sec. 5206

H.R. 5335 Trail of Tears Documentation Act (Rep. Wamp, R-TN)

Cost: \$300,000 annually beginning in 2009

This bill adds as components of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail the following routes and land components by which the Cherokee Nation was removed to Oklahoma: (1) the Benge and Bell routes; (2) the land components of the designated water routes in Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee; (3) the routes from the collection forts in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee to the emigration depots; and (4) the related campgrounds located along such routes and land components. Adding the proposed routes would expand the trail from about 2,400 miles to nearly 5,300 miles.

Subtitle D—National Trail System Amendments

Sec. 5301

S. 169 National Trail System Willing Seller Act (Sen. Allard, R-CO)

Cost: Not clear because the federal agencies that administer the national trails have not completed land protection plans for most of the trails

This bill provides the federal government authority to purchase lands from willing sellers for nine designated trails. CBO estimates acquisition costs could be significant, because

some of the longest trails would probably require large areas to be purchased. For example, land acquisition for multistate trails such as the 3,200-mile North Country National Scenic Trail could cost over \$100 million, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

Sec. 5302

S. 580 A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to update the feasibility and suitability studies of four national historic trails, and for other purposes (Sen. Hatch, R-UT) (H.R. 1336; Blumenauer, D-OR)
Cost: \$160,000 over the next 3 years to conduct all required studies

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to revise the feasibility and suitability studies for certain existing National Historic Trails to include numerous shared routes, cutoff trails and other trail segments for consideration of possible additions to such trails. The four trails affected are the Oregon, Pony Express, California, and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails.

Sec. 5303

S. 2255 Chisholm Trail and Great Western Trails Studies Act (Sen. Hutchison, R-TX) (H.R. 2849; Cole, R-OK)
Cost: \$300,000 over the next 3 years

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct two studies to consider the designation of the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Trail for study and potential addition to the National Trails System. Both trails begin in Texas; one ends in Kansas and the other in Nebraska. Requires the Secretary to identify the point at which such Trails originated south of San Antonio, Texas.

Title VI—Department of the Interior Authorizations
Subtitle A—Cooperative Watershed Management Program

Sec. 6001-6003

S. 3085 Cooperative Watershed Management Act (Sen. Tester, D-MT)
Cost: \$43 million over the 2009-2013 period; \$154 million after 2013

This bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to establish a cooperative watershed management program and provide grants to form or enlarge watershed groups and conduct one or more projects in accordance with the watershed group goals.

Subtitle B—Competitive Status for Federal Employees in Alaska

Sec. 6101

S. 1433 Thomas P. O'Hara Public Land Career Opportunity Act of 2007 (Sen. Murkowski, R-AK)
Cost: No significant cost

This bill amends the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to provide competitive status to certain permanent federal employees in Alaska after: (1) the completion of two years of competitive and satisfactory full time service if the appointment is full-time; or (2) the period that is equivalent to two years of competitive and satisfactory full time service if the appointment is less than full time.

Subtitle C—Management of the Baca National Wildlife Refuge

Sec. 6201

S. 127 A bill to amend the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve Act of 2000 to explain the purpose and provide for the administration of the Baca National Wildlife Refuge (Sen. Allard, R-CO) (H.R. 1658; Salazar, D-CO)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill amends the Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve Act of 2000 to provide that the purpose of the Baca National Wildlife Refuge shall be to restore, enhance, and maintain wetland, upland, riparian, and other habitats for native wildlife, plant, and fish species in the San Luis Valley.

Subtitle D—Paleontological Resources Preservation

Sec. 6301-6312

S. 320 Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (Sen. Akaka, D-HI) (H.R. 554; McGovern, D-MA)

Cost: Less than \$500,000 each year and would offset each other over time according to the CBO score

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to: (1) manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land; and (2) develop plans for inventorying, monitoring, and deriving the scientific and educational use of such resources. It prohibits the removal of paleontological resources from federal land without a permit issued under this Act, establishes penalties for violation of this act and establishes a program to increase public awareness about such resources.

S. 320 prohibits: (1) evacuating, removing, or altering a paleontological resource located on federal lands, except in accordance with this Act; (2) exchanging or receiving a paleontological resource, or selling or purchasing a paleontological resource, if the person knew or should have known such resource was illegally removed from federal lands; or (3) making or submitting false records, accounts, or identification of any paleontological resource excavated or removed from federal lands.

S. 320 requires that information on the nature and specific location of a paleontological resource that requires a permit under this Act or other federal law be withheld from the public, including under the Freedom of Information Act, except under specified conditions.

S. 320 imposes criminal penalties for violating this Act, which includes serving up to 10 years in prison if convicted.

Subtitle E—Izembek National Wildlife Refuge Land Exchange.

Sec. 6401-6405

S. 1680 Izembek and Alaska Peninsula Refuge and Wilderness Enhancement Act of 2007 (Sen. Murkowski, R-AK) (H.R. 2801; Young, R-AK)

Cost: \$3 million over 5 years

This bill directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to convey about 1,800 acres of federal land to Alaska in exchange for nearly 56,000 acres owned by the state or other entities near the wildlife refuge. The bill would provide that the value of the properties to be exchanged would not be determined by appraisal and would not be equalized through a cash payment. Land acquired by the USFWS would be added to the National Wildlife Refuge System; around 43,000 acres of it would be designated as wilderness.

S. 1680 conveys this land to Alaska to be used to construct a “road to nowhere” to connect King Cove (800 residents) to Cold Bay, so the residents of King Cove have access to the airport across the water in Cold Bay. The road would consist of a single lane and would require an estimated 17 miles of construction at \$1-2 million per mile.

In 1998, the Clinton administration provided \$37 million for a hovercraft that would give King Cove residents access across the water to Cold Bay. The local government says the hovercraft costs about \$100,000 a month to operate. King Cove also received an upgraded medical center. Residents say weather and high costs make the use of the hovercraft unpredictable. However, the proposed road may also be unusable in foul weather.

Subtitle F—Wolf Livestock Loss Demonstration Project

Sec. 6501 – 6503

S. 2875 Gray Wolf Livestock Loss Mitigation Act of 2008 (Tester, D-MT)

Cost: \$4 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to designated States and tribes to carry out programs to prevent wolves from killing livestock and to provide compensation for any such livestock losses. It directs the Secretary to designate the states of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, and such other states and Indian tribes as having populations of predatory species as eligible to receive such grants.

Title VII—National Park Service Authorizations

Subtitle A—Additions to the National Park System

Sec. 7001

**H.R. 189; Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park Act (Rep. Pascrell, D-NJ)
(S. 148; Sen. Lautenberg, D-NJ)**

Cost: \$22 million over the 2009-2013 period and \$1 million each year thereafter

This bill establishes the Paterson Great Falls National Park as a unit of the National Park System. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land or interests within the boundaries of the Park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. It establishes the Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park Commission and requires the Commission to assist and advise the Secretary in the development and implementation of the general management plan for the Park. It directs the Secretary to complete a study regarding the preservation and interpretation of Hinchliffe Stadium as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which shall include an assessment of the potential for listing as a National Historic Landmark as well as options for maintaining the historic integrity of the Stadium.

Sec. 7002

S. 245 A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home in Hope, Arkansas, as a National Historic Site and unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes (Sen. Pryor, D-AL) (H.R. 5504; Rep. Ross, D-AR)

Cost: \$1 million per year

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior, if the Clinton Birthplace Foundation donates the house and related property to the federal government, to designate the William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home site in Arkansas as a National Historic Site and unit of the National Park System, to be known as the “President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site.”

In 2007, Dr. Coburn offered the authors of this legislation an amendment that would create a permanent endowment for President Clinton’s birthplace. This endowment would have begun with a million dollars as a fund for the costs of the birthplace. The earnings from the fund would have been about \$60,000 a year. That is about \$200 a day, or about \$5,800 a month. By using the power of compound interest, this amendment could have been used to pay for the cost of the historic site. This amendment was rejected.

Sec. 7003

S. 3247 River Raisin National Battlefield Act (Sen. Levin, D-MI) (H.R. 6470; Rep. Dingell, D-MI)

Cost: No CBO score available

This bill directs the Secretary to designate the acquired land, if Monroe or Wayne Counties, Michigan donate the land, as a unit of the National Park System.

Subtitle B—Amendments to Existing Units of the National Park System

Sec. 7101

S. 189 A bill to decrease the matching funds requirements and authorize additional appropriations for Keweenaw National Historical Park in the State of Michigan (Sen. Levin, D-MI) (H.R. 3704; Rep. Stupak, D-MI)

Cost: \$24 million over the 2009-2013 period; \$26 million after 2013 for park development

This bill decreases the matching funds requirement, and authorizes additional appropriations for the Keweenaw National Historical Park in Michigan.

Sec. 7102

S. 1247 Weir Farm National Historic Site Amendment Act (Sen. Lieberman, ID-CT) (H.R. 1836; Rep. Shays, R-CT)

Cost: No cost

This bill expands the area that the National Park Service (NPS) may consider to construct visitor and administrative facilities for the Weir Farm National Historic Site. Under current law, NPS may acquire up to 15 acres of land for such purpose; however, the land must be contiguous or close in proximity to the historic site. The bill would allow NPS to consider all potential sites in Fairfield County, Connecticut, including land that has been previously developed from its original state.

Sec. 7103

S. 1961 A bill to expand the boundaries of the Little River Canyon National Preserve in the State of Alabama (Sen. Sessions, R-AL) (H.R. 5486; Rep. Rogers, R-AL)

Cost: \$10 million over the 2008 – 2013 period

This bill expands the boundary of the Little River Canyon National Preserve in Alabama to include 1,660 additional acres of land.

Sec. 7104

H.R. 2197 Hopewell Culture National Historical Park Boundary Adjustment Act (Rep. Space, D-OH) (S. 1993; Sen. Brown, D-OH)

Cost: \$1 million over 5 years

This bill expands the boundary of the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Ohio to include certain lands marked for inclusion in the Park and permits the acquisition of lands added under this Act only from willing sellers. The National Park Service would spend about \$700,000 in the first year or two to purchase about 250 acres of private land, including nearly 180 acres at the Spruce Hill Works site and about 70 acres at the Seip Earthworks site. The NPS would spend \$300,000 over the following few years to construct visitor facilities for the two sites, including trails, parking lots, and wayside exhibits.

Sec. 7105

S. 783 Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Boundary Adjustment Act of 2008 (Sen. Landrieu, D-LA) (H.R. 1387; Rep. Melancon, D-LA)

Cost: between \$1 million and \$9 million over the next several years

This bill expands the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park by 8,000 acres and Preserve in Louisiana and to acquire land necessary for the adjustment by transfer or exchange from a federal agency or, from a land owner, by donation or purchase. It subjects any acquired or transferred land in the area to any easements that have been agreed to by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army in order to ensure adequate hurricane protection of the communities located in the area.

Sec. 7106

S. 2513 Minute Man National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act (Sen. Kennedy, D-MA) (H.R. 5853; Rep. Tsongas, D-MA) (H.R. 2815; Rep. Meehan, D-MA)

Cost: \$2.5 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill expands the boundary of Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts to include a certain area generally depicted on the map entitled “Minute Man National Historical Park Proposed Boundary.” It would add about 70 acres to the boundary of the historical park and authorize the NPS to acquire the additional acreage by purchase, donation, or exchange. Most of the land to be added by the bill would continue to be owned and managed by the town of Concord.

Sec. 7107

S. 2804, S. 3340 Everglades National Park Adjustment Act of 2008 (Sen. Nelson, D-FL; Sen. Martinez, R-FL) (H.R. 5708; Ros-Lehtinen, D-FL)

Cost: \$1 million

S. 2804 expands the boundary of the Everglades National Park in Florida to include the Tarpon Basin property comprising approximately 600 acres of land and water surrounding Tarpon Basin and located in South Key Largo. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire or exchange any land or interest in the Tarpon Basin property. The bill authorizes the Secretary to issue a permit to any owner of a sailing vessel who had secured the sailing vessel in Hurricane Hole to protect it from a tropical storm or hurricane.

S. 3340 directs the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the exchange of certain Federal land and non-Federal land in the State of Florida with the Osceola family of Roy Cypress who has occupied the area of the National Park commonly known as the “William McKinley Osceola Hammock” since before the date on which the National Park was established.

Sec. 7108

H.R. 3332 Kalaupapa Memorial Act of 2008 (Rep. Hirono, D-HI) (S. 2502; Sen. Akaka, D-HI)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to authorize Ka 'Ohana O Kalaupapa, a nonprofit organization consisting of residents at Kalaupapa National Historical Park, to establish a memorial at the location(s) approved by the Secretary at Kalawao or Kalaupapa within the boundaries of Kalaupapa National Historical Park on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, to honor those individuals who were forcibly relocated to Kalaupapa Peninsula from 1866 to 1969. It makes the nonprofit organization solely responsible for the acceptance of contributions for, and payment of, expenses associated with the establishment of the memorial.

Sec. 7109

S. 1365 A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with any of the management partners of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area, and for other purposes (Sen. Kerry, D-MA)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill permits the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any member of the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership for the management of the Recreation Area, construction of recreation area facilities, or any other purpose consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

Under current law, the Secretary may enter into such agreements with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and local governments. The bill would extend this authority to include nonprofit organizations that are members of the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership. Those organizations currently participate in the management of the recreation area (and receive indirect federal assistance through agreements with other members of the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership) but do not receive grants directly from the department.

Sec. 7110

H.R. 2627 Act Commemorating the LITE, or Lifetime Innovations of Thomas Edison (Rep. Payne, D-NJ) (S. 2329; Menendez, D-NJ)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill establishes the Thomas Edison National Historical Park in West Orange, New Jersey, as a new National Park. The park would include the grounds that the park currently operates (about 16 acres) and all property authorized to be acquired for inclusion in the Historical Park by this Act or other law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2627 directs the Secretary of the Interior to acquire 1) land or interests in land within the Historical Park's boundaries from willing sellers only, and 2) personal property associated with, and appropriated for, interpretation of the Historical Park. The

act also repeals P.L. 87-628, regarding the establishment and administration of the Edison National Historic Site.

Sec. 7111

S. 1816 National Women's Rights National Historical Project Act (Sen. Clinton, D-NY) (H.R. 3114; Slaughter, D-NY)

Cost: \$16 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate a vehicular tour route, to be known as the Votes for Women History Trail Route, to link properties in New York State that are historically and thematically associated with the struggle for women's suffrage in the United States. It requires the National Park Service to administer the Trail through the Women's Rights National Historical Park (established under prior law). The bill also would authorize funding for cooperative agreements and grants to states and other nonfederal entities to provide preservation and interpretation of historical properties related to women's rights.

Sec. 7112

S. 2535 Martin Van Buren National Historic Site Boundary Revision Act (Sen. Clinton, D-NY) (H.R. 3063; Rep. Gillibrand, D-NY)

Cost: \$1 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill expands the boundary of the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site in the state of New York to include approximately 260 acres. The bill would authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage that acreage.

Sec. 7113

S. 3011 Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Site Boundary Expansion Act of 2008 (Sen. Cornyn, R-TX) (H.R. 4828; Rep. Ortiz, D-TX)

Cost: \$1.2 million over the 2009-2013

This bill expands the boundaries of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site to include an additional 34 acres of land.

Sec. 7114

S. 3226 Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park Act of 2008 (Sen. Bunning, R-KY)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill renames the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in the State of Kentucky as the "Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Park."

Sec. 7115

H.R. 5137 To ensure that hunting remains a purpose of the New River Gorge National River (Rep. Rahall, D-WV)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill amends the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to require (current law authorizes) the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters within the boundaries of the New River Gorge National River; and (2) designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted.

Sec. 7116

Technical Corrections

Cost: No CBO score available

This portion of H.R. 5151 provides re-designations of wilderness, trails, historic sites, national parks and other technical corrections.

Sec. 7117

H.R. 4199 To amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to add sites to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park (Rep. Turner, R-OH)

Cost: \$15 million over the 2009-2013 period and \$1 million annually thereafter

This bill amends the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 to provide for the acquisition and inclusion of the following additional sites in the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park: (1) Hawthorn Hill, Oakwood, Ohio; and (2) the Wright Company factory and associated land and buildings, Dayton, Ohio. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with a partner or partners, including the Wright Family Foundation, to operate and provide programming for Hawthorn Hill and charge reasonable fees to pay park operation and programming costs.

H.R. 4199 renames the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park as the Wright Brothers-Dunbar National Historic Park. It authorizes the Secretary to make grants to partners of the park, including the Aviation Trail, Inc., the Ohio Historical Society, and Dayton History, for projects not requiring federal involvement other than providing financial assistance. It limits projects to construction and development on non-federal property within park boundaries.

H.R. 4199 removes the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum, Wapakoneta, Ohio, from inclusion in the boundaries of the National Aviation Heritage Area.

Sec. 7118

H.R. 6176 To authorize the expansion of the Fort Davis National Historic Site in Fort Davis, Texas, and for other purposes (Rep. Rodriguez, D-TX)

Cost: \$1 million over the next 2 years

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior acquire additional acreage to increase the size of the Fort Davis National Historic Site near the town of Fort Davis, Texas, by acquiring three parcels of land for 55 acres.

Sec. 7201

S. 722 Walnut Canyon Study Act of 2007 (Sen. McCain, R-AZ) (H.R. 1558; Rep. Renzi, R-AZ) (H.R. 5751; Rep. Pastor, D-AZ)

Cost: less than \$500,000

This bill directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to conduct a study of an area identified as the Walnut Canyon Proposed Study Area to assess and report to specified congressional committees on the suitability and feasibility of designating all or part of the study area as an addition to Walnut Canyon National Monument in Arizona; and continued management of the study area by the Forest Service, or any other designation or management option that would provide for protection of resources within the study area and continued access to, and use of, the study area by the public.

Sec. 7202

S. 1476 Tule Lake Segregation Center Special Resources Study Act (Sen. Feinstein, D-CA) (H.R. 2506; Rep. Doolittle, R-CA)

Cost: \$200,000 over the next 3 years

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of the Tule Lake Segregation Center in Modoc County, California, including in the National Park System.

Sec. 7203

S. 1969 Alexander Hamilton Boyhood Home Study Act of 2007 (Sen. Hatch, R-UT)

Cost: \$250,000 over the next 3 years

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Governor of the Virgin Islands, to conduct a special resource study of Estate Grange and other sites and resources associated with Alexander Hamilton's life on St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It instructs the Secretary to evaluate the national significance of the sites and resources and the suitability and feasibility of designating them as a unit of the National Park System.

Sec. 7204

S. 662 Harriet Beecher Stowe House Special Resource Study Act (Sen. Snowe, R-ME)

Cost: \$200,000 over the 2009-2012 period

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to complete a study of the Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine, to evaluate the national significance of the House and surrounding land; and the suitability and feasibility of designating the House and such land as a unit of the National Park System.

Sec. 7205

S. 1633 A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of including the battlefield and related sites of the Battle of Shepherdstown in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, as part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park or Antietam National Battlefield, and for other purposes. (Sen. Byrd, D-WV)

Cost: \$300,000 over the 2009-2012 period

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study relating to the Battle of Shepherdstown in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, to evaluate the national significance of the Shepherdstown battlefield and related sites; and the suitability and feasibility of adding Shepherdstown battlefield and such sites as part of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park or Antietam National Battlefield.

Sec. 7206

S. 2207 Green McAdoo School National Historic Site Study Act of 2008 (Sen. Alexander, R-TN) (H.R. 2695; Rep. Wamp, R-TN)

Cost: \$250,000 over the 2009-2012 period

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Green McAdoo School in Tennessee as a unit of the National Park System.

Sec. 7207-7209

H.R. 3998 America's Historical and Natural Legacy Study Act (Rep. Grijalva, D-AZ)

Cost: \$1 million over the 2009-2011 period

Title I: Harry S Truman Birthplace Study Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to complete a special resource study of the birthplace State Historic Site in Lamar, Missouri to determine the suitability and feasibility of adding the birthplace site to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site or designating it as a separate unit of the National Park System

Title II – Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resource study of the Eastern Legacy Sites (the sites associated with the preparation or return phases of the Lewis and Clark expedition) to determine suitability and feasibility of adding such sites to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Title III – Battle of Matewan Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resource study of the sites associated with the Battle of Matewan in Matewan, West Virginia to determine the feasibility and suitability of designating certain historic areas as a unit of the National Park System.

Title IV – Battle of Camden Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resource study of the site of the Battle of Camden fought in South Carolina, which is currently a National Park System Affiliated Area, to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating such sites as units of the National Park System.

Title V – Mississippi River Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resources study along the Mississippi River in certain counties to evaluate a range of alternatives for protecting and interpreting the resources along the route of the River, including potential additions to the National Trails System.

Title VI – Fort San Geronimo Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resources study of Fort San Geronimo and other related resources to determine the suitability and feasibility of including them as part of the San Juan National Historic Site.

Title VII – Wolf House Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resource study of the Wolf House in Norfork, Arkansas, to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park System.

Title VIII – Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resources study of this corridor, including the mountains encircling the San Fernando, La Crescenta, Santa Clarita, Simi and Conejo Valleys in California, to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of the Corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Title IX – Butterfield Overland Trail Study Act directs the Secretary to complete a special resource study along the Ox-Bow Route in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California to evaluate a range of alternatives for protecting and interpreting the resources of the trail area, including potential additions to the National Trails System.

Sec. 7210

S. 2561 A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a theme study to identify sites and resources to commemorate and interpret the Cold War (Sen. Reid, D-NV) (H.R. 5139; Rep. Berkley, D-NV)

Cost: \$500,000 over the next 4 years

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to identify sites and make recommendations for commemorating the Cold War. A nine-member committee would advise the Secretary on preparing the study and publishing an interpretive handbook on the Cold War.

Sec. 7211

S. 3051 Battle of Camden Study Act (Sen. Graham, R-SC) (H.R. 1674; Rep. Spratt, D-SC)

Cost: \$500,000 over the 2009-2011 period

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the national significance of the site of the Battle of Camden, South Carolina, and of Historic Camden, South Carolina (study area), and to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as one or more units of the National Park System.

Sec. 7212

H.R. 1545 To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a boundary study to evaluate the significance of Fort San Geronimo and other related resources in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the National Park System as part of the San Juan National Historic Site, and for other purposes (Rep. Fortuno, R-PR)

Cost: No CBO score available

This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a boundary study to evaluate the significance of Fort San Geronimo and other related resources in Puerto Rico, as well as the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion in the National Park System as part of the San Juan National Historic Site.

Subtitle D—Program Authorizations

Sec. 7301

S. 1921 Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2008 (Sen. Webb, D-VA) (H.R. 2933; Miller, R-CA)

Cost: \$42 million over the 2009-2013 period

This bill extends the American Battlefield Protection Program until September 30, 2013. It reauthorizes funding for battlefield preservation grants made under the Civil War Preservation Act of 2002.

Sec. 7302 - 7303

S. 2262 Preserve America and Save America's Treasures Act (Sen. Domenici, R-NM) (H.R. 3981; Miller, D-NC)

Cost: \$300 million over the 2009-2013 period and \$75 million each year after 2013

This bill would codify into law, the Preserve America Program, under which the Secretary of the Interior, in partnership with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, provides competitive grants to specified entities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning activities.

S. 2262 would also codify into law the Save America's Treasures Program, under which the Secretary provides grants to eligible entities for projects to preserve nationally significant collections and historic properties.

These two federal programs do not exist in current law, but were created and continue to be funded through the appropriations earmark process.

S. 2262 requires a collection of historic property to be provided a competitive grant only if such collection or property is: (1) nationally significant; and (2) threatened or endangered. Historic properties eligible for a grant must be: (1) listed in the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance; or (2) designated as a National Historic Landmark.

These programs have been a target for earmarks. The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities (PCAH) and the National Park Service (NPS) released the following statement in a 2007 press release: Since FY 1999, 832 grants (378 earmarks and 454 competitive grants) have been awarded to preserve nationally significant and endangered historic buildings, structures, places, collections, artifacts and artistic works. To date, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Midway Island have received grants.

Sec. 7304

S. 3010 Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program Reauthorization Act (Sen. Domenici, R-NM) (H.R. 6046; Rep. Wilson, R-NM)

Cost: \$3 million over the 2009-2013 period and \$5 million thereafter

This bill authorizes appropriations through FY 2019 to carry out the purposes of Public Law 106-45 (relating to the preservation of the cultural resources of the Route 66 Corridor and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance for the preservation of the Corridor).

The Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program provides cost-share grants to support the preservation of historic Route 66 buildings, structures, road segments, and cultural landscapes in the eight states through which the route passes. Assistance is also provided to support research, planning, oral history, and education outreach projects related to the preservation of Route 66.

Examples of grants include the following:

- John Osterman gas station rehabilitation in Arizona (\$28,000)
- Wigwam Motel rehabilitation in Arizona (\$10, 685)
- The town of Amboy, California, rehabilitation (\$30,000)
- Ariston Café rehabilitation in Illinois (\$13,000)
- The Curt Teich Postcard Collection Archive in Illinois, the largest collection of postcards in the world and part of the Lake Country Discovery Museum (\$8,000)
- Santo Domingo, New Mexico Trading Post emergency stabilization grant (\$17,000 NPS, \$17,000 match)

Sec. 7305

S. 3096 A bill to amend the National Cave and Karst Research Institute Act of 1998 to authorize appropriations for the National Cave and Karst Research Institute (Sen. Bingaman, D-NM)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill amends the National Cave and Karst Research Institute Act of 1998 to eliminate an existing statutory requirement that any appropriations to the National Cave and Karst Research Institute must be matched with nonfederal funding. Eliminating that requirement would enable the institute to seek grants from other federal agencies (such as

the National Science Foundation or the U.S. Geological Survey) without needing to find nonfederal matching funds.

Subtitle E—Advisory Commissions

Sec. 7401

S. 1728 Na Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokohau Advisory Commission Reauthorization Act of 2007 (Sen. Akaka, D-HI)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill amends the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to reauthorize the Noa Hoa Pili O Kaloko-Honokohau Advisory Commission until December 31, 2017. In past years, the advisory commission has typically received funds from appropriations to the National Park Service of less than \$20,000 a year.

Sec. 7402 - 7404

S. 3158 Cape Code National Seashore Advisory Commission Reauthorization Act (Sen. Kennedy, D-MA) (H.R. 6336; Rep. Delahunt, D-MA)

Cost: No significant cost

This bill extends the life of three commissions of the National Park Service (NPS), including the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission (through 2018), the National Park System Advisory Board (through 2010), and the Concessions Management Advisory Board (through 2009). Currently, they receive, in total, less than \$400,000 a year from federal appropriations provided to the NPS.

Sec. 7405

S. 2359 St. Augustine 450th Commemoration Commission Act of 2007 (Sen. Martinez, R-FL) (H.R. 4258; Rep. Mica, R-FL)

Cost: \$3.5 million over the 2009-2015 period

This bill establishes a commission to plan, develop, and coordinate programs, observances, and other activities commemorating the 450th anniversary of the founding of the settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. The commission would consist of 14 members and would terminate at the end of fiscal year 2015, after completing a final report to the Congress on its activities. Members of the commission would serve without pay but would be reimbursed for travel expenses. The commission also would be authorized to hire staff, use volunteers and personnel from other federal agencies and states, and make grants to communities, nonprofit organizations, and other groups to develop programs and information related to commemoration activities.

The 450th anniversary of the founding of the settlement in St. Augustine, Florida is 2015.

Title VIII-National Heritage Areas

Subtitle A—Designation of National Heritage Areas

Sec. 8001

S. 443 Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area (Salazar, D-CO)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years; \$10 million over 15 years

Authorizes a new National Heritage Area that includes a national park, three National Wildlife Refuges, a National Forest, two wilderness areas and 15 State Wildlife Areas. The area's eastern boundary is marked by the Sierra Blanca within the 14,000 foot peaks of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range.

Sec. 8002

S. 128 Cache La Poudre River NHA (Allard, R-CO)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years; \$10 million total

Converts current the heritage corridor along Cache La Poudre River into a National Heritage Area.

Sec. 8003

S. 444 South Park National Heritage Area (Salazar, D-CO)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area at South Park, Colorado.

Sec. 8004

S. 2098 Northern Plains NHA (Dorgan, D-ND)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over four counties in North Dakota.

Sec. 8005

S. 2604 Baltimore NHA (Mikulski, D-MD)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over 11,000 acre swath of the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 8006

S. 827 Freedom's Way NHA (Kerry, D-MA)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over 37 communities in Massachusetts and 8 in New Hampshire.

Sec. 8007

S. 2254 Mississippi Hills NHA (Cochran , R-MS)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over 30 communities in NE Mississippi.

Sec. 8008

S. 2512 Mississippi Delta NHA (Cochran , R-MS)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over 18 counties in Mississippi Delta.

Sec. 8009

H.R. 1483 Muscle Shoals NHA (Rep. Regula, R-OH)

Cost: \$5 million over 5 years (\$10 million total)

Establishes a new National Heritage Area over six counties in NW Alabama.

Sec. 8010

S. 3045- Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Forest Heritage Area Act (Murkowski, R-AK)

Cost: \$5 million over five years

The bill creates a national heritage area and established a local coordinating committee. The 15 year authorization is funded at \$7.35 million and allows for 75 percent federal cost share.

Subtitle B- Studies

Sec. 8101

S. 637 Chatahoochee Trace National Heritage Corridor Study (Sessions, R-AL)

Cost: \$500,000 over two years

Authorizes feasibility study to determine whether to designate a National Heritage corridor across two states.

Sec. 8102

H.R. 1483 Northern Neck (Rep. Regula, R-OH)

Cost: No estimate

Authorizes a feasibility regarding designating area of Northern Virginia between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers as a National Heritage Area.

Subtitle C—Amendments Relating to National Heritage Corridors

Sec. 8201

S. 1182 Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (Dodd, D-CT)

Cost: \$3million 2010-2012; \$3 million for duration thru 2015

Extends current the current authorization for the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor from 2009 to 2015, and increases the authorization from \$5 million to \$10 million

Sec. 8202

S. 817 Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor amendment (Voinovich, R-OH)

Cost: Could be as much as \$5 million

Extends current authorization for the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor by five years and names a new coordinating entity.

Sec. 8203

H.R. 1483 Erie Canal NH Corridor Amendment (Voinovich, R-OH)

Cost: None reported

Makes technical changes to the management entity and processes regarding the Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Sec. 8204

H.R. 1483 John Chafee NH Corridor (Rep. Regula, R-OH)

Cost: None reported

Makes Technical changes to the management entity and processes regarding the John Chafee National Heritage Corridor.

Title IX—Bureau of Reclamation Authorizations
Subtitle A—Feasibility Studies

Sec. 9001

S. 542 Snake, Boise, and Payette River Systems (Craig, R-ID)

Cost: \$3 million 2008-2012

The purpose of S. 542 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies to address certain water shortages within the Snake, Boise, and Payette River systems in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes. The drought and increased urbanization of the Boise and Payette river valleys have raised the concern for over extending the current ground water supplies.

Sec. 9002

S. 1929 Sierra Vista Subwatershed (Kyl, R-AZ)

Cost: \$1.3 million over next 3 years

The purpose of S. 1929 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study of water augmentation alternatives in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Water levels are dropping in the regional

aquifer and augmentation of the local water supply was recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Appraisal in 2007.

Sec. 9003

H.R.1803 San Diego Water Storage and Efficiency Act of 2007 (Rep. Duncan, R-CA)

Cost: \$3 Million over the next 10 years.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study documenting the engineering, environmental, and economic aspects of building a new reservoir and intertie system for the San Diego watershed.

Subtitle B—Project Authorizations

Sec. 9101

S. 1037 Tumalo Irrigation District Water Conservation Project (Smith, R-OR)

Cost: \$4 million 2008-2012

The purpose of S. 1037 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assist in the planning, design, and construction of the Tumalo Irrigation District Water Conservation Project in Deschutes County, Oregon. The goal of the project is to enhance the flow of the Deschutes River.

Sec. 9102

H.R. 1855 Madera Water Supply Enhancement Project, California (Rep. Radanovich, R-CA)

Cost: \$23 million 2009-2013

The purpose of H.R. 1855 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Madera Irrigation District for purposes of supporting the Madera Water Supply Enhancement Project. The aquifer is estimated to be depleting at a rate of 100,000 acre-feet per year faster than it is being recharged and the project would help alleviate this shortage.

Sec. 9103

S. 2814 Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System (Bingaman, D-NM)

Cost: \$348 million 2009-2013

The purpose of S. 2814 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to the Eastern New Mexico Rural Water Authority for the planning, design, and construction of the Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System (ENMRWS), and for other purposes. Estimates report that the level of groundwater use is only sustainable for the next 12-25 years.

Sec. 9104

H.R. 1725 Rancho California Water District (Reps. Bono and Mack, R-FL)

Cost: \$10 million 2009-2013 and \$10,000 after 2013

The purpose of H.R. 1725 is to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Rancho California Water District Southern Riverside County Recycled/Non-Potable Distribution Facilities and Demineralization/Desalination Recycled Water Treatment and Reclamation Facility Project.

Sec. 9105

S 1477 Jackson Gulch Rehabilitation (Salazar, D-CO)

Cost: \$8 million over five years

The dam was build by the federal government over fifty years ago, with the stipulation that all future operations and maintenance costs would be borne entirely by the local water district—that includes rehabilitation. This bill will authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to pay for 80 percent of costs associated with a needed rehabilitation. The federal cost will be \$6,452,311. The Administration opposes because of the precedent it will set.

Sec. 9106

S. 2805 Rio Grande Pueblos Irrigation Infrastructure Improvement Act (Bingaman, D-MN)

No CBO score available

This bill directs the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a study of irrigation infrastructure within 18 New Mexico pueblos; develop a ten year list of projects in need of rehabilitation and construction; authorizes grants for pueblos to address identified needs; and sets federal share at 75 percent. Authorizes \$64 million in funding.

Sec. 9107

S. 3189 Endangered Fish Recovery Programs Improvement Act of 2008 (Bingaman, D-NM)

Cost: \$227 Million over the next 15 years.

This bill authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to spend an additional \$227 million implementing the endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins up to year 2023.

Sec. 9108

H.R. 29 Santa Margarita River, California (Issa, R-CA)

Cost: \$61 million over five years

Authorizes \$60 million for the Secretary of Interior to create a water supply project relating to Santa Margarita River located in California.

Sec. 9109

H.R. 31 Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (Issa, R-CA)

Cost: \$7 million over five years

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to work with the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District located in California in the design, planning, and construction of new wastewater treatment facilities. The federal cost share is limited to 25% of each project.

Sec. 9110

H.R. 236 North Bay Water Reuse Authority (M. Thompson, D-CA)

Cost: \$25 million over five years

Authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the North Bay Water Reuse Program, and limits the federal share to the lesser of 25% or \$5 million of the cost of the first phase of the project.

Sec. 9111

H.R. 813 Prado Basin Natural Treatment System Project, California (Miller, R-CA)

Cost: \$30 million over five years

Authorizes the Department of Interior to participate in the design, planning and construction of several local projects including, 1) the natural treatment systems and wetlands for the flows of the Santa Ana River, California, and its tributaries into the Prado Basin; and 2) the Lower Chino Dairy Area desalination demonstration and reclamation project.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary to establish a Center for Technological Advancement of Membrane Technology and Education at the Orange County Water District, located in California

Sec. 9112

H.R. 1139 Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin, California (Calvert, R-CA)

No CBO Score is available

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to work with the Western Municipal Water District, Riverside County located in California on the design and construction of the Riverside-Corona Feeder water supply project. The federal share would be limited to the lesser of \$50 million or 25% percent.

Sec. 9113

H.R. 1737 GREAT Project, California (Capps, D-CA)

Cost: \$14 million over five years

Authorizes the Department of Interior to work on a local water project in Oxnard, California, and limits the federal share to 25% of the total project costs.

Sec. 9114

H.R. 2614 Yucaipa Valley Water District, California (Calvert, R-CA)

Cost: \$24 million over five years

Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to participate in the design and construction of Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Supply Renewal Project and the City of Corona Water Recycling and Reuse Project. The federal share of the project is limited to 25% percent of the total costs.

Sec. 9115

S. 2974- Arkansas Valley Conduit Act of 2008 (Allard, R-CO)

No CBO Score available

The bill “provides for the payment of not more than 35% of the cost of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, Colorado, by the Secretary of the Interior.” No funds can be used for operations and maintenance. The 130 mile conduit will bring water from Pueblo Dam to southeastern Colorado communities. Construction was authorized 40 years ago, but has been stalled because the original legislation did not provide for federal cost share on construction, according to Senator Salazar.

Subtitle C—Title Transfers and Clarifications

Sec. 9201

H.R. 2085 Transfer of McGee Creek pipeline and facilities (Rep. Fallin, R-OK)

Cost: No significant effect

The purpose of H.R. 2085 is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the McGee Creek Authority certain facilities of the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma, and for other purposes. H.R. 2085 would transfer ownership of certain facilities, 23.83 acres of land, and 17 miles of raw water pipeline of the McGee Creek Project, currently held by the United States through the Bureau of Reclamation, to the McGee Creek Authority. The transfer does not include the dam or reservoir.

Sec. 9202

S. 2370 Albuquerque Biological Park, New Mexico, title clarification (Bingaman, D-NM))

Cost: No significant effect

The purpose of S. 2370 is to clear title to certain real property in New Mexico associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project, and for other purposes. Albuquerque planned project of a Biological park was interrupted in 2000 interrupted when the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation claimed it had actually acquired ownership of all of MRGCD's property associated with the Middle Rio Grande Project. The legislation would resolve the dispute over the land title.

Sec. 9203

H.R. 3323 Goleta Water District Water Distribution System, California (Rep. Capps, D-CA)

Cost: No significant effect (CBO)

H.R. 3323 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Goleta Water District, Santa Barbara County, California, all rights, title and interest in held by the United States to the Goleta Water Distribution System of the Cachuma Project.” This bill would also shield the United States from liability for damages relating to the conveyed property, except those caused by negligent acts by U.S. employees or agents prior to conveyance. Upon conveyance, the System shall not be considered to be part of a federal reclamation project, but federal reclamation law shall continue to apply to project water provided to the District. Additionally, the lands are not to be conveyed. The Goleta Water District (GWD) was formed in 1944 to serve the water needs of communities within the Goleta Valley and encompasses 32,000 acres of land and provides water to 80,000 customers for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses. The GWD believes title transfer will significantly simplify administrative requirements and allow it to operate the GWDS more efficiently.

Subtitle D—San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund

Sec. 9301

H.R. 123 San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund (Rep. Dreier, R-CA)

Cost: \$50 million 2009-2013

The purpose of H.R. 123 is to authorize appropriations for the San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund. In 2000, an \$85,000,000 ceiling was placed on funds for the San Gabriel Basin groundwater cleanup project giving \$75,000,000 for the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority and \$10,000,000 for the Central Basin Municipal Water District. The CBMWD has reached its ceiling while the WQA has not received its full funding. The legislation would direct all funds left under the original \$85,000,000 towards the WQA.

Subtitle E—Lower Colorado River Multi-Species conservation Program

Sec. 9401-9404

H.R. 2515 Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Fund (Rep. Heller, R-NV)

Cost: \$70 million over next 5 years and several hundred million for 50-year lifespan of the program

The purpose of H.R. 2515 is to authorize appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program in the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and for other purposes. The legislation would help preserve 27 endangered species in the region and would further the research for conservation of the species.

Subtitle F—Secure Water

Sec. 9501-9510

S. 2156- Science and Engineering to Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance Water Act (Bingaman, D-NM)

No CBO score available

The bill authorizes the creation of: 1) a Climate Change Adaptation Program (such sums through 2022); 2) Water Management grants for states, municipalities and others to design and construct projects that conserve, facilitate water management, and address water related crises or the impacts of climate change (\$100 million); 3) a hydroelectric power assessment (such sums through 2022); a Climate Change and Intergovernmental Panel (\$14 million); Water Data Enhancement (\$25 million); a water use and availability assessment report (\$312.5 million through 2022)

Subtitle G—Aging Infrastructure

Sec. 9601-9606

S. 2842- Aging Water Infrastructure and Maintenance Act (Reid, D-NV)

No CBO score available, but the bill authorizes \$11 million in new spending.

This bill requires the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct an assessment of at least 75 percent of facilities within one to determine conditions, estimates value of properties and size of population imperiled if the project failed or was breached. The agency is required to regularly update the assessment and publish it in its annual budget justification. The bill authorizes \$11 million in new spending.

Title X—Water Settlements

Subtitle A—San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement

Sec. 10001-10011

S. 27 San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act (Feinstein, D-CA)

Cost: \$461 million in direct and authorized spending from 2009-2018 with additional spending from 2019-2028 (CBO). CAGW has estimated a \$1.1 billion total cost, potential cost of \$10 billion in private sector losses.

The San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act would implement a judicial settlement between the Bureau of Reclamation's Friant Division of the Central Valley Project (CVP) in Northern California and a coalition of environmental and fishing groups (Natural Resources Defense Council, et. al). Under this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to design and construct improvements to the San Joaquin River; modify operations of Friant Dam; acquire water or water rights; and implement terms of the settlement relating to recapture and reuse of water to minimize water supply disruptions to users. The minimum goal of this act is to bring back a salmon population of 500 fish which disappeared with the construction of the CVP.

CBO estimates that enacting this legislation would increase net direct spending by \$190 million over the 2009-2018 period (it also would increase direct spending by about \$200 million over the 2019-2040 period). In addition, CBO estimates that implementing

S. 27 would increase discretionary spending by \$271 million over the 2009-2018 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Additional discretionary spending would occur after 2018 for further construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. In total, expected costs of this bill are \$500 million from 2009-2018 and \$1.1 billion in total according to Citizens Against Government Waste. As CAGW points out, that comes to a cost of \$22 million per salmon. The Administration noted the uncertainty in project costs, but opposed seeking a particular funding level until “further planning and engineering studies are completed that identify with more certainty the total estimated cost of this Program.”¹

Because this bill includes direct spending that is not offset and does not comply with pay-as-you-go rules, Senator Feinstein – the bill’s sponsor in the Senate – suggested enacting authorizations now and finding offsets next Session (or waiting until after 2018 to supply the direct spending, thereby avoiding pay-as-you-go limitations). But, in light of the recent financial meltdown, several of the parties involved in the settlement² asked Senator Feinstein not to proceed with this bill unless she could find the offsets now. They don’t believe Congress will provide the necessary appropriations if her approach is adopted.

Just as important to the governmental costs of this bill, S. 27 would negatively affect private interests, assuming the Secretary of the Interior acquires property through eminent domain to implement the settlement. While water rights cannot be acquired through eminent domain, private property owners do not enjoy a similar protection in this bill. Though CBO expects that the Secretary would use that authority sparingly and that the cost of the mandate would fall below the annual threshold for intergovernmental and private-sector mandates (\$68 million in 2008 and \$136 million in 2008, respectively, adjusted annually for inflation), this estimate is disputable. Using two analyses done in the late 90’s, estimates peg the total cost of this settlement to the community, which includes 15,000 farms and one million acres of some of the most productive farmland in the country, at over \$10 billion when considering for the loss of productive land, jobs, and related income tied to that production.

Cost and private property rights aside, it is also inappropriate that the federal government should be responsible for this massive project since the state originally decided to stop the flow of the river 75 years ago. In 1933, the California voters and their legislature enacted the California Central Valley Project Act, declaring it to be in the public interest and necessary to preserve existing agricultural development from reversion to desert conditions. The act called for water at this Friant Dam to be used primarily for irrigation and secondarily for other beneficial uses, such as fish propagation. Because of the Great Depression, California legislators asked the federal government for help in completing

¹ Mark Limbaugh, Assistant Secretary Water & Science, Bureau of Reclamation, “U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Water and Power Hearing on S. 27, San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act,” May 03, 2007, <http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/testimony/detail.cfm?RecordID=921>

² Merced Irrigation District, San Joaquin River Tributaries Group, San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority, San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority, Westlands Water District, Letter to Senator Dianne Feinstein, September 27, 2008

the Water Plan. In 1934 President Roosevelt approved the feasibility report calling for the federal construction of the Central Valley Project as a federal Reclamation project. Since then Congress has made repeated appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars for the construction and operation of Friant Dam and canals serving Friant Division as irrigation works. Furthermore, the federal government retains assignment of pending applications to appropriate water from San Joaquin River at Friant.³ Since the state requested this project in the first place, why should the federal government be held accountable for a “restoration” project?

According to historical records, it is also debatable whether or not this project had a much of a negative effect on the local salmon population. In 1928, more than 15 years before Friant Dam was built, the California Department of Fish and Game reported “very few” salmon remaining in the San Joaquin River above the confluence of the Merced River. The “historical” salmon fishery that once existed had already been severely depleted.

The Administration has supported this bill because they perceive it’s what the local water users want (in fact they think it will set a precedent for other salmon restoration efforts);⁴ however, in the past few weeks one of the litigating parties – the Chowchilla Water District – filed with the court a “notice of intent to void settlement.” They are now unsure this settlement was the correct course of action. In accordance with the current settlement, this notice requires a “cooling off” period of 30 days before proceeding with the settlement.⁵ Therefore, enacting legislation before those 30 days are up on October 16th, 2008, would potentially leave the federal government vulnerable to additional litigation in the future.

This bill would prioritize salmon restoration over other national priorities and local farmers, and would potentially require more than \$1 billion in federal taxpayer dollars along with a twenty-year federal commitment. This project would grant the Secretary of Interior eminent domain rights and negatively impact the very farmers the CVP was intended to benefit. The fact that this should be entirely a state project makes it even more outrageous. In light of these issues, it is difficult to understand how this legislation would be seen as non-controversial, never mind that this bill was approved in Committee on mostly party-line vote in both the House and the Senate. While concerns about passing legislation before the end of the “cooling off” period and that few salmon spawned in the San Joaquin River before CVP construction are less substantial points, they also call into question the appropriateness of passing this bill now.

³ Friant Water Users Authority (CA), San Joaquin River Case History, <http://www.fwua.org/settlement/supplemental/docs/SJRcasehistory.pdf>

⁴ Mark Limbaugh, Assistant Secretary Water & Science, Bureau of Reclamation, “U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Water and Power Hearing on S. 27, San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act,” May 03, 2007, <http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/testimony/detail.cfm?RecordID=921>

⁵ Paragraph 8 of the Settlement

Subtitle B—Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects

Sec. 10301-10305

S. 1171 Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects

Cost: Increase in net direct spending by \$620 million and in discretionary spending by \$132 million over the 2009-2018 period

Establishes a new Reclamation Water Settlements Fund to implement water settlements that the United States has entered into. The bill also would ratify a settlement agreement between the United States, the state of New Mexico, and the Navajo Nation, including: authorizing the rehabilitation of water infrastructure in northwestern New Mexico; providing for water deliveries to the Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Nations and the city of Gallup, New Mexico; securing water rights for the Navajo Nation; and creating a trust fund for the Navajo Nation. Includes four titles: Amendments to the Colorado River Storage Project Act; Reclamation Water Settlements Fund; Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project; Navajo Nation Water Rights.

Subtitle C — Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation Water Rights Settlement

Sec. 10801-Sec.10809

H.R. 5293 – Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Restoration Water Rights Settlement Act

Cost: \$48 million over four years

The purpose of the Act is to promote Indian self-sufficiency and to settle Indian water rights claims without lengthy and costly litigation and to resolve uncertainty in water rights claims with respect to the East Fork of the Owyhee River in the State of Nevada.

The Act establishes two funds. 1. the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Water Rights Development Fund to (1) rehabilitate the Duck Valley Indian irrigation project; to expand the Duck Valley Indian irrigation project; (2) to pay or reimburse costs incurred by the tribes in acquiring land and water rights; (3) cultural preservation; (4) to restore or improve fish or wildlife habitat; (5) for fish or wildlife production, water resource development or agricultural development; (6) for water resource planning and development; (7) to pay the costs of designing and constructing water supply and sewer systems for tribal communities and (8) other appropriate water-related projects and other related economic development projects; (9) the development of a water code and (10) other costs of implementing the agreement.

2. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes Operation and Maintenance Fund is established to (1) pay for operation, maintenance and replacement costs of the Duck Valley Indian irrigation project; (2) other water-related projects in this act; (3) operation, maintenance and replacement costs of water supply and sewer systems for tribal communities.

Tribes shall submit to the Secretary for approval an expenditure plan that describes how funds will be used for any portion of the amounts in the Funds that the Tribes do not withdraw under the tribal management plan. For each Fund, the Tribes shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes all expenditures from the Fund.

No amount from the funds (including interest income that would have accrued to the Funds) shall be distributed to member of the Tribes on a per capita basis.

Title XI—United State Geological Survey Authorizations

Sec. 11001

S. 240 Reauthorization of National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (Craig, R-ID)

Cost: 10 million in fiscal year 2007 and \$350 million over the 2007-2012 period

Reauthorizes the national geologic mapping program and extends current deadlines for plans, reports, and other requirements established by the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992. Under the geologic mapping program, carried out jointly by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and state geological authorities, geologists are developing a comprehensive geological map of the United States and a related database of environmental and scientific information.

Sec. 11002

S. 324 New Mexico Water Resources Study (Domenici, R-NM)

Cost: \$15 million

Requires the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct a study of water resources in five New Mexico ground water basins within two years of enactment. This study is supposed to help address persistent drought conditions in New Mexico. According to Dr. Robert M. Hirsch, Associate Director for Water for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Interior is concerned with the availability of funding for this project the context of overall funding for the Administration's priorities. Interior requested no time limit in completing this study.

Title XII—Oceans

Subtitle A—Ocean Exploration

Part I — Exploration

Part II—NOAA Undersea Research Programs Act

Subtitle B—Ocean and Coast Mapping Integration Act

Sec. 12001-Sec. 12208

S.39 - Ocean and Coastal Exploration and NOAA Act

Cost: \$872 million over five, \$1.5 billion over the 2008-2017 period)

S.39, sponsored by Senator Stevens, would direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration (NOAA) to establish an integrated mapping program encompassing the Great Lakes, coastal state waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf of the United States. The bill also would establish an interagency committee to coordinate federal mapping of ocean and coastal areas, require an integrated mapping plan to identify and describe all mapping programs, and authorize up to three joint centers for ocean and coastal mapping to be located at colleges or universities. Finally, the bill would establish two programs, one for ocean exploration and another for undersea research. In total, there are 5 new initiatives that are authorized in this bill.

All the initiatives in this bill would duplicate, in its entirety, ongoing efforts of NOAA's National Ocean Service. The Mapping and Charting component funded by the FY 2008 Omnibus at \$44 million, (of the National Ocean Service), fulfills NOAA's efforts to improve navigation products and services. Not one new initiative authorized by this bill for the National Ocean Research Leadership Council is out of the purview of NOAA's National Ocean Service, and the implementation of this bill would not garner any results that NOAA is not already capable of producing.

Additionally, the new interagency council would duplicate the ongoing efforts of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDA). The FGDA's Marine and Coastal Spatial Data subcommittee's mission is to ensure "that current and accurate geospatial coastal and ocean data will be readily available to contribute locally, nationally, and globally to economic growth, environment quality and stability, and social progress."⁹⁹ This mirrors the intent of the additional responsibilities set forth in H.R. 2400 for the Interagency Committee on Ocean and Coastal Mapping.

The bill also authorizes up to three joint centers for ocean and coastal mapping to be located at colleges or universities. Again, all of the activities authorized in this particular section duplicate the roles and activities of NOAA's National Ocean Service. Furthermore, the National Ocean Service already funds a Joint Hydrographic Center, as it received \$7 million in the FY 2008 Omnibus.

Both the new ocean exploration and undersea research duplicate ongoing efforts within the public and private sector. The ongoing NOAA Undersea Research Program provides knowledge needed to wisely use the nation's oceanic, coastal, and large lake resources. NOAA Undersea Research Program provides scientists explore, sample and live beneath the sea using advanced technologies and techniques. Additionally, organizations, such as the multi-billion dollar National Geographic, are already providing state-of-the-art ocean research that provides great benefits to taxpayers without costing them a single penny.

Finally, there is a component in the new ocean exploration program that's purpose is to "conduct scientific voyages to locate, define, and document historic shipwrecks." Certainly, this is not a priority for our federal government at this time, and furthermore, similar research is ongoing initiatives.

The following list documents both private and public initiatives that document and/or contain research regarding shipwrecks:

Government Sources: 7

United States Coast Guard
National Archives and Records Administration
Library of Congress: Geography and Map Division
Office of Distribution Services: Defense Mapping Agency
Smithsonian Institution: Museum of American History
Naval Historical Center: Ships History Branch
Federal Building and US Courthouse (Detroit): Great Lake Papers

Museums: 12

Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum Library
Independence Seaport Museum
Marine Museum
Mariners Museum Library
Mystic Seaport Museum
National Maritime Museum
Outer Banks History Center
Peabody Museum of Salem
Steamship Historical Society of America
Texas Antiquities Committee
Lake Superior Marine Museum
Dossin Great Lakes Museum

Libraries and Historical Societies: 8

Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society
Burton Historical Collection
Detroit Historical Society
Great Lakes Historical Society
Institute for Great Lake Research
Marine Historical Society of Detroit
Milwaukee Public Library

Subtitle C—Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009

Sec. 12301-Sec. 12311

S.950 - Coastal and Ocean Observation Act (\$800 million over five)

Directs the National Ocean Research Leadership Council to develop and operate an integrated coastal and ocean observation system.

All the initiatives in this bill would duplicate, in its entirety, the ongoing efforts of NOAA's National Ocean Service. The National Ocean Service, funded by the FY 2008 omnibus at \$468 million, primary mission is "to measure and predicts coastal and ocean phenomena, protects large areas of the oceans, works to ensure safe navigation, and provides tools and information to protect and restore coastal and marine resources."¹⁰⁵ Not one new initiative that would be authorized by this bill for the National Ocean Research Leadership Council is out of the purview of NOAA's National Ocean Service, and the implementation of this bill would not garner any results that NOAA is not currently authorized to explore.

Another function of this bill is to establish an interagency tasked with establishing an integrated system of coastal and ocean observations with includes agencies such as NASA, the U.S. Coast Guard, Navy, and the National Science Foundation among other federal entities. Since NOAA's National Ocean Service is the only federal agency specifically designated to fulfill the role of conducting coastal and ocean observation, the involvement of other agencies in fulfilling this federal role duplicates NOAA's role.

Finally, the bill would divert resources from fulfilling the other agencies unique roles in the federal government. For example, the U.S. Coast Guard core roles are to protect the public, the environment, and U.S. economic and security interests in any maritime region in which those interests may be at risk. Any resource, whether it may be fiscal or human capital, that is spent on coastal or ocean observation is diverted away from protecting the United States maritime interests.

Subtitle D—Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009

Sec. 12401-Sec. 12409

S.1581 - Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act

Cost: \$100 million over five years

S. 1581 would establish a new federal program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to conduct research and public outreach on ocean acidification.

Subtitle E—Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program

Sec. 12501- Sec. 15202

HR 1907 - Coastal and Estuarine Land Protection Act

Cost: \$240 million over five years

H.R. 1907 would direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish a new federal program to protect land near coastal areas and estuaries. Under the program, NOAA would make grants to coastal states that wish to purchase eligible lands or other property interests.

The bill mandates that no more than 75 percent of the funding for any project can come from Federal sources. The federal government should not take on more than half of the cost share as it creates an excessive and unnecessary burden on the indebted federal government. Furthermore, there is a provision that grants the Secretary of Commerce a waiver requirement for matching funds. The bill states that “the Secretary may grant a cost share waiver for underserved communities, communities that have an inability to draw on other sources of funding because of the small population or low income of the community, or for other reasons the Secretary deems appropriate.” This waiver requirement, particularly the provision that grants a blanket waiver authority to the Secretary, gives the Department far too much discretion in excusing localities of their

cost share responsibility, and again it consequently burdens the federal government with potentially disproportionate and excessive costs associated with this bill.

Finally, this bill authorizes the federal purchase of waterfront property, which could be prime real estate subject to high property values. Government intervention into the real estate market may have the unintended consequences of artificially driving up property values and consequently may drive out landowners who cannot afford the additional land taxes or any other unexpected costs. Private ownership of land is one of the most fiercely guarded rights of United States citizens, and the government should not assume or undertake any role that could have the adverse effect of infringing upon these sacred rights. The Federal Government already owns nearly 650 million acres of land, which constitutes almost 30 percent of the land area of the United States. If protection of these lands and habitats is a local priority, the affected states and communities have the authority and ultimate responsibility to make those decisions.

Title XIII—Miscellaneous

Sec. 13001

S. 1740 Management of Public Land Trust Funds in North Dakota (Conrad, D-ND)

Cost: No impact

Related to land grant trust funds: according to the committee: “Pursuant to the Morrill Act and the North Dakota Statehood Act, the State can only spend funds derived from interest and income from the trust funds (i.e., surface and mineral rentals, loan income, and interest earnings) and may not expend funds derived from permanent trust additions (i.e., mineral royalties, mineral bonuses, and proceeds of land sales). The North Dakota State Land Department, which administers the trust funds, contends that this restriction creates unnecessary fluctuations in distributions and creates incentives for investment decisions that create short term income at the expense of long term value.”

Sec. 13002

S. 1522 Amendments to Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act of 2000 (Wyden, D-OR)

Cost: \$115 million over the 2008-2013

The bill reauthorizes the activities and programs carried out under the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act. These programs are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service and are designed to assist fisheries affected by water projects.

Sec. 13003

S. 1089 Amendments to Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (Murkowski, R-AK)

Cost: No significant impact

The purpose of S. 1089 is to amend the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act to allow the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects to hire employees more efficiently.

Sec. 13004**S. 1203 Additional Assistant Secretary for Department of Energy (Bingaman, D-NM)**

Cost: Less than \$1 million annually

According to the Committee, S. 1203 is needed to increase the number of Assistant Secretaries of Energy from 7 to 8, the number originally authorized by the Organization Act in 1977. In keeping with current law, S. 1203 does not designate the functions of the new position, but it will enable the Secretary to restore the Environment, Safety and Health functions to the Assistant Secretary level.

Sec. 13005**S. 3179 Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute Land Conveyance Act**

Cost: No score

Conveys specified land identified as Parcel A (135 acres) to the Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute in New Mexico (<http://www.lrrri.org/AboutLRRI.aspx> - annual budget of \$65 million) only for research, scientific, or educational use.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to retain ownership and control of: (1) portions of the utility system and infrastructure on Parcel A; and (2) rights of access determined to be necessary to operate and maintain the utilities on such parcel.

Requires the Institute to pay or reimburse costs incurred in the conveyance of Parcel A, including related survey costs and makes the Institute responsible for completing all environmental remediation required with respect to such parcel for all environmental conditions related to or arising from contamination.

Sec. 13006**S. 2220 National Tropical Botanical Gardens (Akaka, D-HI)**

Cost: \$5 million 2008-2017

S. 2220 authorizes appropriations for the National Tropical Botanical Garden, located in Hawaii and Florida. The National Tropical Botanical was chartered by Congress in 1964 to encourage and conduct research in basic and applied tropical botany. S 2220 would provide federal funding to match private funding to maintain five gardens in Hawaii and Florida.

Title XIV—Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Act**Subtitle A—Paralysis Research****Sec. 14001-14301****HR 1727 - Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Act**

Cost: \$103 million over five years

S. 1183 authorizes the director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to coordinate paralysis research and establish consortia in honor of Christopher and Dana Reeve. The bill also authorizes the NIH to make grants for multicenter networks of clinical sites for rehabilitation intervention protocols and outcomes, and creates a new program to carry out projects and interventions to improve the quality of life and health status of persons with paralysis and other physical disabilities.

Under its broad public health authorizations, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) already has the authority to carry out the activities of S. 1183.

S. 1183's NIH provisions are unnecessary and potentially constraining on scientific researchers seeking treatments for paralysis. Official HHS comments to the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee state “The NIH already has the authority to carry out all the activities of the bill (except, perhaps, designating entities in honor of Christopher and Dana Reeve).”⁶ HHS further states about S. 1183 that “In fact, NINDS would be constrained to divert funds from other paralysis research activities toward consortia.”⁷

The NIH and the National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) already support extensive research on paralysis, investing \$4.8 billion annually on neurosciences.⁸ According to HHS official comments on S. 1183, “it is important to note that the NIH provides several effective mechanisms that encourage and enable researchers to work together within and across institutions. Collaboration within the U.S. and international research community is evident in the many scientific research publications that arise from cooperation among laboratories and in other broadly cooperative efforts, such as recent international consensus guidelines on spinal cord injury clinical trials (<http://www.icord.org/iccp.html>).” Existing NIH activities, activities at the Veterans' Administration, Department of Education, and many private groups already support consortia-like paralysis research activities.

S. 1183 authorizes a new grant program to improve the quality of life and health status of persons with paralysis. Various agencies of HHS are already working to do exactly that—without the passage of S. 1183. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), through the Children with Special Health Needs Program, has for generations provided grants for the services delivery and coordination, consumer education, and quality of life issues outlined in S. 1183. The Maternal Child Health Block Grants have also addressed similar issues in adults and children with traumatic brain injuries. The CDC has already established the State-based Disability and Health Program, which “administers awards to implement effective state-based programs to improve the health of state residents with disabilities.”⁹

⁶ HHS Comments on S. 1183, the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Act, July 2007.

⁷ HHS Comments on S. 1183, the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Act, July 2007.

⁸ Estimates of Funding for Various Diseases, <http://www.nih.gov/news/fundingresearchareas.htm>

⁹ Disability and Health, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/dh/DHactivities.htm>

S. 1183 would authorize a population-based database to be used for longitudinal research on paralysis. HHS has stated that “The focus on paralysis is overly narrow and inconsistent with a cross-cutting approach. It would be extremely difficult to conduct population based research using a hospital-based data system.”¹⁰

Finally, both the Medicare program and every state’s Medicaid program offer health benefits to persons with disabilities, including paralysis.

S. 1183 politicizes scientific public health efforts. Senator Coburn has previously noted that “there are 2,036 categories of diagnoses and 12,161 subcategories of diagnoses. It would be impossible and ridiculous for Congress to pass legislation on each and every disease. Politicians should not pick winners and losers with patients’ lives. These decisions should be made by medical experts and scientists, in close collaboration with the patient and provider communities, not by politicians.”¹¹

Title XV—Smithsonian Institution Facilities Authorization

Sec. 15101-15102

HR 6627 - Smithsonian Institution Facilities Authorization

Cost: \$55 million over five years

H.R. 6627 authorizes \$41 million for a new laboratory and support space to accommodate the Mathias Laboratory at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Maryland.

The bill also authorizes \$14 million for the construction of a laboratory space to accommodate the terrestrial research program of the Smithsonian tropical research institute in *Gamboa, Panama*.

Sec. 15103

HR 5492 - Smithsonian Greenhouses

Cost: \$12 million over five years

Authorizes the construction of a greenhouse facility in Suitland, Maryland to assist in the maintenance and preservation of the national orchid collection. The Smithsonian institute currently maintains several greenhouses, and has previously hosted special tours of their multiple greenhouse facilities.

¹⁰ HHS Comments on S. 1183, the Christopher and Dana Reeve Paralysis Act, July 2007.

¹¹ Dear Colleague from Senator Tom Coburn, October 30, 2007,
<http://coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=HealthCareReform.Home>.